

found in the excretion of Ca, nor in the excretion of the 2 stable isotopes. Mean urinary sulphate excretion was significantly increased by 35% when the CS-W was consumed. No significant correlation was found between 36-h urinary excretion of the intravenous Ca tracer and sulphate, Na, or urine vol. Therefore, Ca from the CS-W was as well absorbed and retained as that from milk, and no calciuric effect of sulphate was found, showing that such mineral waters can be valuable dietary sources of Ca.

21/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 51)
DIALOG(R)File 51:Food Sci.&Tech.Abs
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00704497 95-12-a0119 SUBFILE: FSTA
Absorbability of calcium from calcium sulfate, a fortificant.
Packard, P. T.; Weaver, C. M.; Heaney, R. P.
IFT Annual Meeting 1995
Osteoporosis Res. Cent., Creighton Univ., Omaha, NE 68131, USA
1995, p. 239
DOCUMENT TYPE: Poster
LANGUAGE: English
The bioavailability of calcium from CaSO₄, used as a supplement in various foods and as a coagulant, was examined in 2 experiments on 13 premenopausal women, testing consumption of tofu and bread, as against milk, in a randomized crossover design using the same Ca load for each source. Labelled ⁴⁵CaCl₂ was used in preparation of the tofu and bread, and added to milk, absorption fractions being evaluated from appearance of ⁴⁵Ca in blood of subjects. Mean absorption levels from bread were significantly higher than those from milk, which were slightly, but not significantly, higher than those from tofu (possibly due to interference from phytate). (Further abstracts from this Meeting can be traced via the FSTA author index, under IFT Annual Meeting 1995. See FSTA (1995) 27 10A6. From En summ.) (LJW)

21/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 53)
DIALOG(R)File 53:FOODLINE(R): Food Science & Technology
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00726896 FOODLINE ACCESSION NUMBER: 285462
Calcium carbonate depresses iron bioavailability in rats more than calcium sulphate or sodium carbonate.
Prather T A; Miller D D
Journal of Nutrition 122 (2), 327-32 (25 ref.) 1992
ISSN NO: 0022-3166
LANGUAGE: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal article
FOODLINE UPDATE CODE: 19920507
ABSTRACT: Research has indicated that calcium carbonate reduces iron bioavailability when consumed with meals. This study aimed to determine whether this was due to the calcium or carbonate component, or both. Rats were fed various levels of calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, sodium carbonate or sodium sulfate salts in purified rat diets and iron-fortified infant formulae. The research showed that calcium carbonate had the largest depressive effect on iron

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